

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, MAY 26

To the People of Kentucky.

The Democratic party of the United States have been called upon by the National Democratic Executive Committee, to assemble at Chicago on the 4th July, 1864, and select candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. In response to this invitation, the Democracy of Kentucky ought to call a Convention, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Chicago Democratic Convention, and an Electoral Ticket for this State.

The Democratic party of Kentucky, which has for many years, held in equipoise the political power of the State, and which at this time is believed to hold a decided majority, could not fail to respond to the summons from sister States to the Chicago Convention, without a culpable neglect of duty. The principles of that party which would have prevented civil war, usurpations, and calamities under which we now suffer, are too well known to need any repetition. They are the only means under heaven by which our country can be saved from utter ruin and restored to peace, prosperity and union. A crisis so terrible arouses all who are not lost in the madness of times or the trammels and corruptions of party to the necessity of rallying around the standard of the Democracy, and making one united effort to bring back the Federal administration within the limits of constitutional power and patriotic action.

The Senators and Representatives of Kentucky at Washington (with the exception of the three abolitionists) overwhelmed by a sense of the impending danger to the Republic, have earnestly and unanimously recommended the union of all the opponents of the administration in a convention to be held on the 15th of June, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Chicago Democratic Convention, and sustaining the action of that body.

The Democrats of the State have concurred to these extraordinary circumstances all that liberality would suggest or patriotism permit. They have courteously responded to the proposition, and known to the Central Union Conservative Committee their willingness to co-operate in carrying out suggestion of the Congressional Delegation under the call prepared and signed by the Congressmen, but the offer was declined.

It is needless to say to any one acquainted with Kentucky politics, that the Democratic party of Kentucky will not be in any sense represented by the Convention which has been called through the Louisville Journal for the 25th of May, nor is it necessary to mention any of the well-known reasons why such a representation (under present circumstances) is a moral impossibility.

Under these circumstances, we believe, the Democratic party in their convention at Chicago will be sustained by the great mass of the people of Kentucky, excepting only the violent ultras of abolitionism and disunion. This will be an impressive admonition to our Federal rulers that the career of tyranny and profligacy now in progress will not be sanctioned by the people at the polls.

We, your fellow citizens, now call upon the Democracy of Kentucky and all patriotic conservatives who are willing to co-operate with the great party for our country's redemption, to rally in each county immediately upon seeing this call, and hold meetings to send as delegates to the State Democratic Convention, to be held in Louisville on the 15th of June, 1864, men who will properly represent their sentiments—men who stand firmly in the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and who adhere to the Constitution of the United States as the ark of our political salvation.

C. A. Wickliffe, Nelson County.
Thos. N. Lindsey, Franklin.
W. C. D. Whipp, Jefferson.
L. W. Powell, Henderson.
Jas P. Force, Shelby.
Wm M. Jefferson.
Grant Green, Henderson.
Jos B Cox, Spencer.
J Wash Davis, Jefferson.
W B Read La Rue.
Jonathan Davis, Spencer.
T J Conn, Jefferson.
R O Palmer, Washington.
Nat Wolfe, Jefferson.
J W Knight, Jefferson.
W J Brady, Bullitt.
Caleb W Logan, Jefferson.
H F Kalfus.
J W Leathers, Kenton.
J R Buchanan, Jefferson.
J L Hemling.
J G Carlisle, Kenton.
E S Craig, Jefferson.
W A Buckwall, Jefferson.
R Richardson, Kenton.
S M Bernard, Jefferson.
And many others.

Distinguished Democrat orators will be present. Messrs Richardson, Voorhes, Pugh, Cox, Pendleton, Hendricks, and Seymour of Connecticut, have been invited.

A young girl employed in the United States Treasury has come here to death in consequence of drugs given to produce abortion. This may be set down as the first serious attempt in Mr. Chase's Department to restrain excessive issues.—*Dayton Empire*.

Great Flood at Denver City.—One Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

DENVER CITY, May 22.—Cherry Creek, which has been dry within and several miles above this city since 1859, suddenly filled with water about 12 o'clock on the night of the 19th, overflowing its banks, submerging West Denver, and doing immense damage to life and property. Fifteen to twenty persons were drowned and fifty buildings swept away.

Large numbers of sheep and cattle were drowned. Among the buildings destroyed were the Rocky Mountain News office, City Hall, and several other brick buildings; all the bridges across Platte and Cherry creeks were swept off; hundreds of farms, for miles above and below, with growing crops, were completely ruined, and the land is now covered with water from six to twelve inches in depth. The loss of property is estimated at over a million dollars.

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at
dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

News from the South.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th inst. contains the following:

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.
We must refer to the letter of our correspondent for the latest items from Gen. Lee's army. It will be seen that nothing of serious importance has transpired since the great battle of Thursday last, except, perhaps, the movement of the enemy upon Massaponax, already announced by Gen. Lee, and the meaning of which will soon be developed. Gen. Lee has issued a most encouraging series of congratulatory orders to his army, which will be found in the letters alluded to.

The following orders have been issued in Heth's division:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. —
HEADQUARTERS, HETH'S DIVISION, May 11, 1864.
I am requested by Gen. Lee and Lieut. Gen. Hill to express to this division their satisfaction at its gallant conduct in attacking and carrying the enemy's lines of intrenchments on the 10th inst. Words are inadequate to express to the division my admiration for all its gallant deeds since the 6th inst. Much is yet left to be done, and I know from the past that all these brave men can do will be accomplished.

H. HETH, Major General.
Special Corres. of the Richmond Enquirer.
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 13, 1864.
The following general order of Gen. Lee, modest as it is chaste and beautiful, has just been published to and received with enthusiasm by the army:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 41.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., May 13.
First.—The General commanding takes great pleasure in announcing to the army the series of successes that by the favor of God have recently been achieved by our arms.

Second.—A part of the enemy's force threatening the Valley of Virginia, has been routed by General Imboden, and driven back to the Potomac, with the loss of their train and a number of prisoners.

Third.—Another body of the enemy, under General Averill, penetrated to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Dublin depot. A portion of his force has been dispersed by Generals Morgan and W. E. Jones, who are in pursuit of the remainder.

Fourth.—The army of General Banks sustained a severe defeat in Western Louisiana, by the forces of General Kirby Smith, and retreated to Alexandria, losing several thousand prisoners, thirty-five pieces of artillery, and a large number of wagons. Some of the most formidable gunboats that accompanied the expedition were destroyed to save them from capture.

Fifth.—The expedition of General Steele into Western Arkansas has ended in a complete disaster. Northern journals of the 10th inst. announce his surrender, with an army of nine thousand men, to Gen. Price.

Sixth.—The cavalry force sent by Gen. Grant to attack Richmond has been repulsed and retired toward the Peninsula. Every demonstration of the enemy south of James river has, up to this time, been successfully repelled.

Seventh.—The heroic valor of this army, with the blessing of Almighty God, has thus far checked the principal army of the enemy and inflicted upon it heavy losses. The eyes and hearts of your countrymen are turned to you with confidence, and their prayers attend you in your gallant struggle. Encouraged by the success that has been vouchsafed to us, and stimulated by the great interests that depend upon the issue, let every man resolve to endure all and brave all, until, by the assistance of a just and merciful God, the enemy shall be driven back and peace secured to our country.

Continue to emulate the valor of your comrades who have fallen, and remember that it depends upon you whether they shall have died in vain. It is in your power, under God, to defeat the last great effort of the enemy, establish the independence of your native land, and earn the lasting love and gratitude of your countrymen and the admiration of mankind.

R. E. LEE, General.
About 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday, a short and sharp fight occurred on the enemy's extreme left wing, lasting about fifteen minutes, with heavy and incessant musketry and cannonading. The firing occurred while a charge was being made by Wright's, supported by Harris' brigade, on a hill about half a mile in our front, which it was desirable to obtain for a purpose.

At the given word of command, Wright's brigade charged across the intervening space, ascended the hill and drove the enemy from their breastworks under a most severe fire.

While the brigade occupied the works, which were held sufficiently long for the object of their capture, it was subject to a rapid shelling by the enemy, after which the order was given and the brigade was withdrawn to the line which they had previously occupied.

Gen. A. R. Wright being unable to take the field by reason of a severe attack of rheumatism, the brigade was commanded by Col. Hall of the 3rd Georgia Regiment.

Seventy-five prisoners and three stands of colors were captured from the enemy and brought off. The killed and wounded were considerable, but we have no means of ascertaining the number. Our loss was a hundred and sixty-one, twenty-one of whom were killed. The loss was sustained chiefly by the Third Georgia Regiment.

The prisoners captured Thursday and yesterday were sent to Richmond to-day. One lot numbered upward of thirteen hundred, including forty-one officers, among whom are several colonels.

THE STONEWALL BRIGADE.
The Stonewall brigade has suffered terribly in the battles of the present campaign, only three hundred men being left in the brigade. The 5th Virginia has but one hundred and thirty-one men left. It is supposed, however, that a number were made prisoners.

THE WOUNDED.
The number of wounded soldiers from the late battles on the Rapidan, now in hospitals at Lynchburg, is about 3,500. A large proportion of them are but slightly wounded.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE'S BATTLE.
On Friday last, at six A. M., Major Gen. Breckinridge moved from Staunton down the valley to Newmarket. On Sunday following he engaged Sigel's three miles above Newmarket, and by Sunday evening at 7 o'clock had defeated and driven him beyond the Shenandoah river, six miles from Newmarket, having marched forty-nine miles, fought, defeated and routed the enemy, numbering from seven to ten thousand, in two days and a half. This simple statement will show our readers that celerity of movement, as well as vigor of action, idd

not desert our cause when Stonewall Jackson died.

GEN. A. G. JENKINS.
This gallant officer, who was reported to have been mortally wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy, in the fight at Dublin, is, we are pleased to learn, not seriously hurt, as was at first reported. He was shot through the left side of the abdomen, and, while seriously, is not dangerously wounded. He was not captured by the enemy, but, we learn, within our lines and doing well.

CORRESPONDENCE ATLANTA REGISTER.
MILL CREEK GAP, 4 P. M., May 10.

EDITORS REGISTER.—Our army has been in line of battle for three days. On Sunday evening the enemy endeavored to pass through Dog Gap, but were gallantly repulsed by Gen. McNair's brigade, and Gen. Grigsby's dismounted cavalry. Our casualties were very small. The enemy left fifty dead on the field, and had about two hundred wounded. We captured about fifty prisoners. If they had succeeded in driving us from the Gap, it would have been an important point gained, as they would then have been able to turn our left. During the day, yesterday, the enemy were massing heavy forces in our front, trying to develop the position of our line. A heavy artillery duel was going on the greater portion of the day. About 4 o'clock on yesterday evening the enemy made three efforts to storm our rifle pits on the brow of the ridges facing Mill Creek Gap. The enemy advanced in heavy columns around the points of the hills. Our officers ordered their men to reserve their fire until the enemy should get in short range. When they got within twenty-five yards, the order to fire was given, when volley after volley was poured into their ranks. They broke in confusion and fell back beyond the hill, and reformed their lines again and advanced to the charge, but the same bloody welcome was tendered them, and again they sought safety in flight. A third time they endeavored to turn our left in order to outflank our works, but the movement was promptly met by the officers in command and the enemy were driven in great confusion from the field. Many of the enemy were seen to fall as each volley was fired into them.

Our casualties are very small, perhaps not more than a dozen killed and wounded. Our rifle pits were held by the 54th and 33rd Alabama, and 33rd Tennessee regiments. Our artillery was handled with consummate skill, throwing shells frequently into the very lines of the enemy. There was considerable skirmishing yesterday in front of Gen. Stevenson's line, but no advantage was gained by the enemy. Gen. Maney's brigade, posted on the top of Rocky Face Ridge, and several wounded by the enemy's sharpshooters.

Gen. Wheeler had a heavy skirmish with the enemy, yesterday, on the Cleveland Road, repulsing them with considerable loss in killed and wounded. He captured one hundred prisoners, among them a Colonel commanding a brigade. From the enemy's demonstration yesterday evening, we expected the great battle to come off this morning, but the quiet that reigns along the line of the sharpshooters' rifle and distant thunder of artillery far off to the right.

The indications are that the enemy are endeavoring to get possession of the railroad in our rear, in order to burn the bridge at Keesaca, and thus cut off our communication with Atlanta. Gen. Johnston is aware of their intentions and has made such a disposition of his forces as to insure their defeat. Never have I seen such confidence and self-possession by troops just on the eve of battle.

THE FOLLOWING VERY REMARKABLE ARTICLE appears in the official organ of the Administration, edited by John W. Forney. He says:

THE RESULT.
Any man who fancies that we are going to get to Richmond without further and most determined fighting, is mistaken. The men we fight are Americans. They are free-born citizens, and of the proudest of the proud. The rebel army of Virginia is composed of the elite of the Southern people. It reckons in its ranks men of education and position, full of the pride of family, and accustomed to exalt courage into a God-like virtue. They are burning with a passionate antipathy to a people whom they have thoroughly misunderstood, formerly despised, but are now learning to respect. They are not to be cowed, though, when thoroughly vanquished, they will have the method to own it. But until they are vanquished, the will fight with an energy and a desperation that must command the admiration of every heroic spirit, even while deploring their folly and despising their cause. The body of Lee's army is made up of veterans, who are used to exposure, familiar with hardship, and to discipline, and are unshaken by the thunders of battle. Such troops can be beaten only by a succession of desperate struggles. Now are they likely to become demoralized. They will yield to an inevitable necessity only when they recognize it as inevitable. That they will be made to feel this, we have not the slightest doubt.

VETERAN TROOPS sent to Grant—20,000 Sick and Wounded Transferred to Washington.

Official reports of this Department show that within eight days after the battle at Spotsylvania Court House, many thousands veteran troops had been forwarded to General Grant.

The whole army has been amply supplied with full rations of subsistence. Upwards of 20,000 sick and wounded have been transferred from the field to Washington Hospitals and placed under surgical care.

Over 8,000 prisoners have been transferred from the field to prison depots, and large amounts of artillery and other implements of active campaign brought away.

Several thousand fresh cavalry horses have been forwarded to the army, and the grand Army of the Potomac is now fully as strong in numbers, and better equipped, supplied and furnished than when the campaign opened. Several thousand reinforcements have also been forwarded to other armies in the field, and ample supplies to all.

During the same time over 30,000 volunteers for a hundred days have been mustered into the service, clothed, armed, equipped and transported to their respective positions. This statement is due to the chiefs of the army staff and bureau and their respective corps.

SILVER PLATED WARE!—CASTORS SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, etc., at LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES.
dec17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

The Defeat of Gen. Butler—A Loss of 5,000 Men.

The battle-field correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Butler's army, says of the late surprise of the latter by Burnside:

"On the left of the turnpike, on which is a large brick house, where were Gen. Butler's day headquarters, the Half-way House, half a mile southward, being his former stopping-place, was Burnside's brigade, 1st Division, 18th Corps, lapping this, and crossing the pike, was Wistar's, next on the right Heckman's—a fighting brigade—all three being of the 18th Corps. About five o'clock yesterday morning the rebels took advantage of the heavy fog and of reinforcements which they have undoubtedly received, and turned the right of our line, compelling our retirement to our old position here. They came on quietly, favored by their superior knowledge of the ground, but whether any one is justly amenable to the charge of negligence remains to be decided.

"In one place on the right they were heard by the 98th New York, then assigned to Heckman, but called out, begging them not to fire on their friends. Replying to an interrogatory as to what regiment they were, they answered, 'Twenty-third'; and when the name of the State was called for the voice said, 'Twenty-third Virginia'; give them a little boy. Taken by surprise as they were, our men fought gallantly against an army they could not see, but the right was turned, and there was no regaining the lost foothold. The right fell back.

"The right center contested its ground, but was ordered to retire. The left followed, and the rebels repressed themselves of the captured works."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

The capture of Gen. Heckman has been confirmed. He was taken while fighting bravely at the head of his command. His brigade bore the brunt of the engagement on Monday, and suffered severely.

Most of the wounded have been removed to Fortress Monroe.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 18, 1864.—The Director of Transportation of Wounded informs me that nearly five thousand of our men were captured, wounded, and killed, on Monday. Nearly the whole of Heckman's brigade are either killed, wounded or missing.

Our forces have fallen back to within five miles of this place. They are no longer menacing Fort Darling.

Old Things.

Give me the old song, whose exquisite bursts of melody which thrilled the lyres of the inspired poets and minstrels of long ago. Every note has borne on the air a tale of joy and rapture—of sorrow and sadness! They tell of days gone by, and time hath given them a voice which speaks of us of those who once breathed these melodies—of what they bore, and what we now shall be. My heart loves those melodies; may they be heard to heart till life shall end, and as I "launch my boat" upon the sea of eternity, may their echoes be wafted to my ear to cheer me on my passage from the scenes of earth and earth-land!

Give me the old paths where we have wandered and culled the flowers of love and friendship, in the days of "Auld Lang Syne" sweeter, far, the bells whose echoes have answered to our voices; whose turf is not a stranger to our foot steps, and whose rills have in childhood's days reflected back our forms, and those of our merry play-fellows, from whom we have parted, and meet no more in the old nooks we loved so well—May the old paths be watered with Heaven's own dew, and be green forever in my memory.

Give me the old house, whose stairs we seem to hear light footsteps, and under whose porch a merry laugh seems to mingle with the wind that whistles through old trees beneath whose branches lie the graves of those who once trod the halls, and made the chambers ring with glee. And, O above all, give me the old friends—beasts bound to mine in life's sunshiny hours, and a link so strong that all the storms of earth might not break it asunder—spirits congenial, whose heart through life have thrummed in unison with our own! O, when death shall still this heart, I would not ask for aught more sacred to hallow my dust than the tear of an old friend. May my funeral dirge be chanted by the old friends I love so fondly who have not yet passed away to the spirit's bright home!

Power of a Word.

Wendell Philip, in his lecture last winter before the Parent Washington Society told the following story:

A mother, on the green hills of Vermont stood at her garden-gate, looking by her right hand a son sixteen years old, and with love of sea. "Edward," said she, "they tell me that the great temptation of seamen's life is drink. Promise me, before you go, your mother's hand, that you will never drink." Said he, for he told me the story, "I gave her the promise. I went the broad globe over, Calcutta, the Mediterranean, San Francisco, the Cape of Good Hope—and during forty years, who ever I saw a glass filled with the sparkling liquor my mother's form by the garden-gate, on the hillside of Vermont, rose up before me; and to-day at sixty, my lips are innocent of the taste of liquor."

Was not that sweet evidence of the power of a single word? And yet it was but half; for, said he, yesterday there came in to my counting-room a young man of forty, and asked me, 'do you know me?' 'No,' said I. 'I was brought once,' said he to my informant, 'drunk, into your presence, on a shipboard, you were a passenger; the captain kicked me aside; you took me into your berth, k-p-m there until I had slept off the intoxication, and then you asked me if I had a mother. I said, never that I knew of; I never had had a mother's voice. You told me of years at the garden-gate; and to-day, twenty years later, I am master of one of the finest packets in New York, and I came to ask you to come and see me.'

How far back that little candle throws its beam—the mother's word on the green hillside of Vermont! God be thanked for the almighty power of a single word.—[Water Cure.]

THE Cincinnati Volksblatt, edited by Mr. STEPHEN MOLLITOR, a German Republican for great influence, has come out for Mr. CHASE for the Baltimore nomination. We believe there is hardly a German paper in the United States for Lincoln.

THE OLD GUARD THUS DISCOVERED.—Edward III, King of England, was once startled on his throne, and had his relentless grasp weakened by the published words of a young French girl, a saint, an ideal and sublime enthusiast, who cried forth, 'I can never see the blood of Frenchmen flow with out weeping.' In hundreds of thousands of homes in the United States there is to-day a sweet, pure and saintly prayer going forth that this wicked shedding of American blood may soon cease. Indeed, from every pure heart in the land these words are felt, if not uttered. 'I can never see the blood of an American flow without weeping. Give this feeling time and it will save our country. Already it has commenced to undermine the cruel arsenal of war. If the President's nature were not a coat of mail against all humane and virtuous impressions, he would, even now, feel this vague pulsation, this budding patriotism, this deep and passionate hatred of the war, which will surely, at last, overthrow his party, and drive him and all his Abolition war myrmidons out of a land they have soaked with the purple gore of their countrymen. Let these holy words be placed as a motto at the head of newspapers—let them be painted in golden letters upon banners—let them be set to music and sung in songs—let them be spoken in parlors, and repeated everywhere at the corners of the streets—I can never see the blood of an American flow without weeping. And these other words—'I can never see an Abolitionist without saying, there goes the cause of my country's ruin.' Speak these words aloud, all ye true men and true women! They shall be heard as the beatings of your country's heart.

DAMASCUS.—The most ancient centre of trade in the world, and one which still retains its mercantile currents, is Damascus. The caravan comes and goes as it did 3,000 years ago; there are still the sheik, the ass, and the water-wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and of the Mediterranean still occupy with the multitude of their waters. From Damascus came the damson, blue plum, and the delicious apricot of Portugal; Damascus damask, the beautiful fabric of cotton and silk with vines and flowers raised upon a smooth, bright ground; the damask rose, introduced into England in the time of Henry VIII; the Damascus blade, so famous for the work over for its keen edge and wonderful elasticity, the secret of whose manufacture was lost when Tamerlane carried off the arts into Persia; and that beautiful art of wood and steel with silver and gold—a kind of mosaic engraving and sculpture united—called Damascus, with which boxes and bureaus and swords and daggers are ornamented. Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel—an island of verdure in a desert—a predestinal capital, with martial and sacred as occasions extended throughout more than thirty centuries. It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light from Heaven above the brightness of the sun; and the street which is called Straight, in which it was said he prayed, still runs through the city. The city which Mahomet surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter, because it was given to men to have but one Paradise, and for his part he was resolved not to have his in this world, 'is to this day, what Julian called the eye of the East, and Isaiah, the head of Syria. It is still a city of flowers and bright waters; the streams from Lebanon, the rivers of Damascus, the rivers of gold, still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of Syrian gardens, while Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore. Babylon is in ruin, Palmyra is buried in the sands of the desert, and Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the Tigris and Euphrates.

What a glorious harvest of ship-plasters we shall have. There is no limit to the number of Government rag factories. The amount of these issues is only limited by the amount of the public debt, say, at last, about four or five thousand millions: Under the present state of things there is no limit to the amount of the national banks to the amount which they can procure from the treasury. As their capital continues to increase, our paper circulation will continue to expand, the price of gold and other things continue to rise, the distress among the great majority of the people who live upon wages will continue to grow more and more severe, and finally the dissatisfaction which has sprung up among who sympathize with them, will continue to increase in extent and bitterness until it overwhelms the Administration, and, especially, the hopes of Secretary Chase.

We shall all have plenty of money after awhile—keep it for sale in the toy shops.—*Louisville Democrat*.

WE WILL MARRY.—A couple of young ladies having buried their father, who was an old humorist, and had such an aversion to matrimony that he would not allow them to marry, however advantageous might be the offers. Conversing on his character, the eldest remarked, 'He is dead at last, and now we will marry.' 'Well,' said the youngest, 'I am for a rich husband, and Mr. C. shall be my man. Hold, sister, sister, other, don't let us be too hasty in the choice of our husbands; let us marry those whom the powers above have destined for us; for our marriages are registered on heaven's book. I am sorry for that, replied the youngest, for I am afraid father will tear out the leaf.

At a meeting of CONFIDENCE LODGE, No. 53, of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons held at the Masonic Hall, May 14th, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions, relative to the Death of Bro. WILLIAM N. NEWELL, were read and adopted:

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of our Grand Master, we but deeply and sincerely mourn the death of Brother NEWELL, and do hereby most respectfully tender our sympathies to the Family and Friends of the deceased in this their great bereavement.

Resolved, That in accordance with his last request, this Lodge will attend the funeral of Bro. NEWELL.

Resolved, That as a further tribute of respect to the memory of our departed Brother, the Members of this Lodge will wear the usual Badge of Mourning for Thirty days, and that our Lodge Room will be draped in Mourning for the same period.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Master, Secretary and Committee, be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, and, also, be furnished to the Cincinnati Paper for Publication.

R. ALBERT, W. M.
W. P. COONS, Secy.
J. B. GIBSON, Secretary.

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W. P. COONS, Secy.
J. B. GIBSON, Secretary.

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Of the best manufacturers, at from \$25 to \$50 less than CHICAGO Cash prices.
dec17 R. ALBERT, Second street.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, May 25, 1864.
Sugar—New Orleans, 15¢ to 22¢.
Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls \$1 05@1 10; Half Bbls, \$1 10@1 15.
Coffee—45¢ to 47¢.
Wheat—Red \$1 40; White \$1 55.
Flour—Selling at from \$7 50@8 50.
Whisky—Market firm Ross & Newell's premium selling at \$1 20 and firm.
Crush Sugar, 36¢.
Gran " 26¢.
Loaf " 26¢.
Bacon—Sides 13¢; Hams 16¢; Shoulders 12¢.
Lard—\$2 to \$2 50, per lb.
Hemp—\$135 per ton.
Tobacco—Selling at 7¢ 15¢ lb.
Mackerel—Barrels \$16; Half bbls. \$3.25
Quarters, No. 1, \$4.75.
Salt—50¢, 3 bushel.
Rice—11¢, 3 lb.
Feathers—57 cents lbs.
Flax Seed—\$2 50 per bushel.
Hemp Seed—\$3.50 per bushel.

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER & BRO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
in LEAF TOBACCO,
Wool and Other Produce,
175 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

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Messrs. MORSE TAYLOR & CO., N. Y.
Messrs. GORDON, McFILLAN & CO., Cleveland, O.
Messrs. H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO., Louisville, Ky.
May 5th, 1864—3mo.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS.

OLD AND NEW HAMS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION

Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and Country, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties, but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.
Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS—200 two year old canvassed of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS—500 canned Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivalled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION—Good and Produce for storage or sale always received on commission on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Bbls. choice Bourbon Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand, low by Br or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.